THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY:]—ASHBEL SMITH AND JOSEPH W. HAMPTON PROPRIETORS.—[Vol. 16, No. 4.—Whole No. 786.

AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, If Paid in Advance. | SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA, JUNE 27, 1835. | Or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, After the expiration of 3 months.

The Western Carolinian.

BY ASHBEL SMITH & JOSEPH W. HAMPTON

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every SATURDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editors, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

5. ☞ *Persons indebted to the Editors, may transmit to them through the Mail,* at their risk—*provided they get the acknowledgment of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33½ cents for each continuance: but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, $1 will in all cases be charged.

2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editors, the postage should in all cases be paid.

NEAT WORK.

THE Proprietors of THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN would respectfully inform the Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, Constables, and other gentlemen of business, that they have now on hand, printed in a superior style, on the very best quality of paper, a large supply of

BLANKS,

Of almost every Description,

Which they will sell on very moderate terms. To those who become *regular customers*—get all their Blanks of us—a very considerable reduction will be made from our regular price. Any Blanks that we may not have on hand, will be printed to order on very short notice. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention; and Blanks put up and forwarded in the safest and most expeditious manner.

JOB PRINTING.

They would likewise inform Merchants and others, that, having an assortment of *Fancy Job Type, Cuts, &c.*, which is probably unsurpassed by any in the State, they are prepared to execute all kinds of BOOK and JOB PRINTING in a *very superior style.* Such as *Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Cards, Hand-Bills, Labels, Way-Bills,* for Stages, &c. &c. All orders executed with despatch.

Salisbury, June 27, 1835.

TILFORD'S

Patent Straw-Cutter.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the exclusive right for Making, Using, and Vending the above valuable Machine, for the Counties of Rowan, Iredell, and Cabarrus, offers the same to the Farmers of those Counties at a very low price; the right of making single Machines can be had at any time. He will have a number of Machines made in a very short time for sale.

JAMES COLES.

Rowan County, March 21, 1835. tf

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY.....June 24, 1835

	cents.		cents.
Bacon,	11 a 12	Molasses,	50
Brandy, apple,	40 a 45	Nails,	8a 10
peach,	40 a 50	Oats,	30 a 35
Butter,	10 a 12½	Rye,	75
Cotton, in seed,	4	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
clean,	14	loaf,	16 a 20
Coffee,	16 a 18	Salt,	112 a 125
Corn,	5	Tallow,	10
Feathers,	30 a 33	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flour,	600 a 700	Wheat, (bushel)	80 a 100
Flaxseed,	100	Whiskey,	30 a 35

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 12½

AT FAYETTEVILLE....June 16.

Bacon,	9 a 10	Iron,	4½ a 5
Brandy, peach,	60 a 70	Molasses,	29 a 31
apple,	50 a 60	Nails, cut,	7½
Beeswax,	21 a 22	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Coffee,	12 a 14½	lump,	15
Cotton,	17½ a 18⅝	loaf,	16 a 17
Corn,	90 a 95	Salt,	60
Flaxseed,	100 a 115	Wheat,	100 a 110
Flour,	600 a 650	Whiskey,	36 a 40
Feathers,	33 a 35	Wool,	16 a 20

AT CHERAW, (S. C.) June 18, 1835.

Bacon,	9 a 10	Nails and Brads,	7½
Beeswax,	20	Sugar, brown,	9 a 11
Coffee,	13 a 16	do. lump,	14½ a 16
Cotton,	18 a 20	do. loaf,	16 a 17
Corn,	90 a 100	Salt, per sack,	250 a 275
Flax-seed,	100 a 120	do. bushel,	70 a 75
Flour, country,	600 a 700	Cotton Bagging,	20 a 30
do. northern,	800	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Feathers,	34 a 37	Wheat,	100
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wool,	20
Molasses,	30 a 38	Whiskey,	none.

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.)..... June 19.

Bacon,	10 a 12½	Lard,	11 a 12½
Brandy, peach,	75	Molasses,	40 a 45
apple,	40 a 50	Mackerel,	800 a 950
Beeswax,	15 a 16	Salt, in sacks,	275 a 300
Butter,	18 a 25	bushel,	75
Coffee,	14 a 17	Sugar, brown,	9 a 12½
Corn,	110 a 12½	loaf & lump,	16 a 25
Cotton,	16 a 20	Tallow,	10 a 12½
Flour,	800 a 850	Teas,	00 a 125
Iron,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	40 a 43

SALISBURY HOTEL,

Salisbury, North Carolina,

(*Situated on* Main Street, *a few doors above the building formerly occupied as the Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina,*)

By THOMAS A. HAGUE;

WHO informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that he has lately purchased of W. H. Slaughter, Esqr., the Buildings, &c., which have been long occupied by him as a Hotel and advantageously known by the name of "OLD POINT COMFORT."

He is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The location is convenient to the business of the place, and still sufficiently retired to make it pleasant. The house is conveniently arranged for the accommodation of families, or single persons, either as regular or transient boarders. Clean and well-aired beds, honest and obliging servants, well furnished Table and Bar, first rate Cooks, a full Grainery, and an Ostler to attend to his spacious and well constructed Stables, whose character for attention and care in the management of Horses, is unimpeached. The Landlord will do all in his power to give general satisfaction to all who will be kind enough to patronize his establishment. The friends of his predecessor, he hopes, will extend to him their patronage, as he will devote the whole of his time to promote the well management of his concern.

☞ Stage Passengers are informed, that the Great Northern and Southern Line of Stages—the Merchant's Line—Peck & Wellford Contractors, arrive at and depart from the Salisbury Hotel tri-weekly. Seats secured in all other Stages leaving Salisbury. T. A. HAGUE.

Salisbury N. C., May 2, 1835. —tf—

Spring & Summer Fashions,

FOR 1835.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on erms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

☞ He flatters himself that his CUTTING is *really* superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, May 9, 1835.—1y.

CATAWBA SPRINGS, Lincoln County, N. C.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon his establishment, begs leave to announce to his former patrons and the public—especially invalids and gentlemen or families who may desire a pleasant Summer Retreat—that his establishment is now ready for their reception, and that he is prepared to accommodate them in a style, he flatters himself, that cannot fail to give entire satisfaction; at least, no efforts shall be wanting on his part to render his guests comfortable.

WILLIAM S. SIMONTON.

Catawba Springs, June 6, 1835. t—f—

Land For Sale.

PURSUANT TO A DEcree of the Court of Equity for Rowan County, the Clerk and Master will sell, at the House of Isham P. Ellis, *on the 28th day of July next,* on a credit of Twelve Months, the Lands, belonging to the heirs at Law of David Smith deceased, in three separate lots:

One Tract, of 173 Acres;

One of 80 Acres,

And EIGHT ACRES, on which is situated the Methodist Camp-ground, called Smith Grove.

The Land lies on Cub Creek, and on both sides of the Public Road leading from Mocksville to Oaks's Ferry.

Purchasers will be required to give Bonds with approved Security for the purchase money on the day of sale. SAM. SILLIMAN, C.M.E.

June 13, 1835. —p7—

Stone Cutting.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public that he is now carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, six and a half miles South of Salisbury. He assures Gold-miners, Millers, and all interested in his business, that he will, on the shortest notice, furnish them with GOLD-GRINDERS and MILL-STONES, of the very best grit, and on cheap terms, executed in a style surpassing any other work of the kind done in this State. Also, Tomb-Stones, Window-Sills, Door-Sills, &c., kept constantly on hand. Mill-Stones, heretofore costing from $35 to $40, he will now make for $25 or $30. Gold-Grinders heretofore costing $25 he will cut for $20. Window-Sills costing $4 for $2. Door-Sills the same. He only asks a trial of his work—being assured that he can give the most entire satisfaction. JOHN HOLDSOUSER.

May 23, 1835. —26p—

DAVID L. POOL,

Clock and Watch-Maker, JEWELLER,

AND

SILVER-SMITH,

TAKES this method of informing his Friends and the Public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Watch Making and Jewellery Business at his old stand, on Main Street, one door above the Store of Saml. Lemly & Son, and takes this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to the public for the patronage which has been bestowed on him; and hopes that a more sedulous attention to his business will not fail to elicit a share of the patronage of the people, as heretofore—To make his establishment still more deserving of it, he has just received from the North, where was selected by a gentleman of taste and experience, a very extensive and superior assortment of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY,

AND

Fancy Goods.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Silver double cased and double bottomed Lever, Plain, and Hunting Watches: Gold, Silver, Plated, Bead, Silk, and Ribbon Guard Chains; Gold Keys and Seals; Gold, Plated, and other Guard Keys, Splendid setts of Topaz, Aquamarine, Agate, Swiss Painting, Cameo, Ceral, Cornelian, and Jet Ear Rings and Breast Pins; a variety of Breast Pins and Finger Rings; Gold Filagree and other Snaps, Catches, Bead Bags; Coral Beads; Silver Thimbles; Gold, Silver, and Shell Links, and Collar Buttons; a fine assortment of Studs; Music Boxes; Silver Plated and Bead Purses, Silver Spoons, Silver and Steel Spectacles, white and green; Scissors; Ever pointed Pencil Cases and Leads; Silver Tooth Picks and Tweezers; Gentlemen's Pocket and Dirk Knives; Ladies Silver Fruit do.; Silver Butter do; Silver, and Silver plated Scabbard Dirks; Damascus best Wire Twist and brass barrel pocket Pistols; and a great variety of other Fancy Goods.

Watches and Clocks repaired with neatness, accuracy, and dispatch; warranted to perform, and every endeavor made to give satisfaction—Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

t—f— Salisbury, May 23, 1835.

Emporium of Fashion.

MRS. S. D. PAMPLETON,

MILLINER

AND

MANTUA MAKER,

Has just received from New-Yrok the Latest

Spring and Summer Fashions

FOR 1835.

EMBRACING

LADIES' MORNING, DINING, AND EVENING DRESSES.

LADIES' CAPES, CAPS, BONNETS, &c., &c.

She flatters herself that, from a knowledge of her business acquired in ten years, and having made arrangements with one of the most fashionable Millinery Establishments in the City of New York, to supply her regularly with the latest fashions, she will be enabled to have her Millinery made up in a Superior Style, and on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. P. respectfully invites the Ladies of Salisbury, and the adjoining country, to call and examine, and assures them she will sell every article in her line on accommodating terms. She is prepared for Cleaning and Pressing Tuscan, Leghorn, and Straw Bonnets in the Northern Style.

Specimens of her work, both in Dressing and Making of Bonnets, and Dresses, may be seen at her Shop—Sign of the GREEN BONNET, two doors above Messrs Wheeler and Burns' Apothecary and Drug Store, where all orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

N. B. Mrs. P. always keeps an assortment of Fashionable Ribbons on hand, and can supply, on reasonable terms, those who may wish Bonnets trimmed.

—tf— April 11, 1835.

WILKESBORO' ACADEMY.

THE Public are informed that the WILKESBOROUGH ACADEMY is entrusted to the care of Mr. Roland Jones, whose qualifications as a Teacher of the English, Latin, and Greek Languages, and whose moral worth are attested by the most satisfactory testimonials.

The salubrious situation of the place, the cheapness and excellence of Boarding, and the capacity and qualifications of the Teacher, we hope will induce a liberal patronage to this establishment.

The First Year of this institution will commence *on the 2nd Monday (13th) of April.*

Terms of Tuition:

Orthography, Reading, and Writing pr. year,	$10.
The Sciences,	15.
Latin and Greek, including the above	20.

H. BROWN,
A. CARMICHAEL,
JOHN FINLEY,
J. VANNOY,
M. CHEATHAM,
J. R. DODGE,
A. MITCHELL,
} Trustees.

April 4, 1835. —3m—

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE Subscriber, intending to settle himself in the West, is desirous of purchasing ten or fifteen Likely Young Negroes, for which he will pay the highest prices, in cash. He may be found, during the summer, in Statesville, Iredell County, North Carolina. Letters addressed to him there will meet with prompt attention.

JOHN H. GARNER.

May 28, 1835.—t—f.

A Splendid

Line of Hacks,

FROM

Salisbury, (N. C.) to Raleigh, (N. C.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ANXIOUS to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great *desideratum* with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following Stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North-Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakley, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via. Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. There is also a Line of Stages from Raleigh to Norfolk, via. Tarborough, Murfreesborough, Winton, &c., over one of the best Natural Roads in the United States. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raligh to Newbern. The arrivals at Salisbury is regulated altogether by the departure of the Piedmont Line South, and the Great Western Line for Nashville, Tennessee, via. Lincolnton, Rutherfordton, Asheville, Knoxville, &c.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *S L E E P.*

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—*only SEVEN DOLLARS*—all intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South who wish to take our Line will be careful to *enter to Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,

JOSEPH L. MORING.

April 11, 1835. —tf—

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City

From Raleigh to Blakley, Stage Fare,	$7
Blakley to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare,	3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare,	1 50
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare,	5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare,	3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via. Norfolk, is cheaper.

TAILORING.

Benjamin Fraley respectfully informs his Friends and the Public at large, that he still continues to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches, in the Town of Salisbury, on Main-street, a few doors East of the Courthouse, adjoining the Storehouse of Wm. Murphy, where he is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in a very superior style—in the most fashionable style, and warranted to fit well, and on very moderate terms, at short notice. All Orders from a distance will be most faithfully attended to according to order. Produce will be received in payment for work. B. F.

Being Agent for some of the most Fashionable Tailors of New York and Philadelphia, he would take a pleasure in teaching, or giving instruction to any Tailors wishing instruction in the art of Cutting; and any one wishing the New York and Philadelphia Fashions, can receive them by giving timely notice to Benjamin Fraley, Salisbury, N. C.—Letters postage paid.

Salisbury, June 13, 1835. t—f—

State of North-Carolina,

ASHE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1835.

Martin Gambill vs. Nancy Gambill, } Petition for a Divorce.

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not within the reach of the process of this Court, and solemn Proclamation having been publicly made at the Court-house door, by the Sheriff of said County, for the defendant to appear and answer, and she having failed: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed at Salisbury, and the Raleigh Star, for three months, calling upon the said Nancy Gambill to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Ashe aforesaid, at the Courthouse in Jefferson on the third Monday of September next, then and there to answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise it will be heard exparte and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, WILLIAM BAKER, Clerk of the said Court, at Jefferson, the 3rd Monday in March, A. D. 1835, and in the 59th year of American Independence. WILLIAM BAKER, Clerk.

By R. MURCHISON, D. C.

April 4, 1835.—13t Pr. fee $6 75.

Lincolnton Male Academy.

THE Examination of the Students of the Lincolnton Male Academy will commence *on the 29th day of this month,* and terminate on the evening of the 29th. Parents, Guardians, and Patrons of Education are respectfully invited to attend.

The Exercises will be resumed *on the 1st Monday in July next.* The price of Tuition per Session, (in advance,) for the Ancient Languages, Algebra, and Geometry, $12 50. For English Grammer and Geography, $8. Board $7 per month. G. W. MORROW, Principal.

Lincolnton, N. C., May 23, 1835. p8

Prospectus

Of a Monthly Magazine to be entitled "The Southern Literary Journal," to be Published in Charleston, South Carolina.

WHILE numerous Literary Periodicals are issued from the American Press, and liberally patronized, it has been a subject of general regret, that, since the discontinuance of that able work, the Southern Review, there has been no Magazine establishment in South Carolina, affording a suitable medium through which the opinions of our best writers might be brought to bear directly and usefully upon the public mind. It is with a view to meet the demand that the publication of this Journal is proposed, and that the general and substantial support of the citizens of the South is respectfully solicited.

The proposed Magazine will consist of Original Communications on Literary and Scientific subjects, of notices of recent publications, particularly in the department of light or fugitive Literature, of popular Tales, suggested by historical and local associations, of Poetry, and Political Intelligence. Its columns are intended to afford a vehicle for the free, but temperate discussion of all questions, which, from their importance, interest, or attraction, are deserving of the attention of an enlightened community. If it shall become what its name imports, a Journal of strictly *Southern* Literature—if it serve to place upon record a true account of the opinions, feelings, and general tone of thinking, of an enthusiastic and high minded people—if, under the enlivening inspiration of the *genius loir,* and with the approving smiles of the generous and the fair, and the concurrence and effective aid of the learned and talented men among us, it shall contribute in any small degree, to secure for the South that elevated Literary position to which it is entitled, and which it is capable of maintaining, its design will then be fully accomplished.

This work will be conducted by the Subscriber, assisted by several literary gentlemen, who have pledged themselves to contribute constantly and liberally to its columns, who are interested in its success, and who think the present a favorable period for the commencement of such an enterprise. It will be printed in an octavo form, on fine paper, in monthly numbers of fifty-six pages each, and will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to authorize its publication. The Journal will be furnished to subscribers at five dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of six months from the date of the first number.

Charleston, 1835. DAN. K. WHITAKER.

Cash For Negroes.

THE Subscriber is desirous of purchasing a large number of LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, from ten to twenty years of age, for which he will at all times give the highest prices in Cash.

Persons having such property to sell, would do Jones, his agent at Charlotte.

At any time, when he may be absent, Col. R. W. Long, will be found at the Mansion Hotel, in Salisbury, prepared to make purchases

All letters addressed to him or his Agent, Mr. John Jones, will meet with prompt attention.

June 25th 1835. tf ROBERT HUIE.

Ten Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 5th of April last, an indented apprentice, by the name of ROWLAND J. HILTON, about sixteen years of age. All persons are hereby forwarned from employing said boy, under the penalty of the law. The above reward will be given for his delivery at my residence, but no expenses paid. LEVIN WARD.

Rowan County, June 20, 1835. —p3—

BECKWITH'S

Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which **can be had at this Office**—price fifty cents per box.

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal antidote. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular class of diseases above spoken of: and the Editor of this paper can testify that *he* has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and experienced the same beneficial effects.

Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—tf

Take Notice!

THAT, in three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President and Directors of the State Bank of North-Carolina, for the renewal of Certificates for three Shares of Stock in the said Bank, in the name of Eliza Conner, (now Eliza Simonton;) said Certificates having been lost or mislaid.

WM. S. SIMONTON.

Catawba Springs, April 25, 1835. 3m

Take Notice!

THE Subscriber, having purchased of Leonard and Boyden the Patent for E. H. Porter's Improved STRAW CUTTER, for the Counties of Rowan and Davidson, takes this method of informing the citizens of those Counties generally, that he is now preparing materials, and expects to make a number of these Machines. All persons wishing to purchase an article of the kind, would do well to call at the Mansion Hotel in Salisbury, or at Clemmonsville in Davidson County, where the subscriber lives, and examine the machines for themselves. All orders from persons wishing to purchase machines will receive immediate attention. JAMES HOUGH.

Clemmonsville, May 23, 1835. —p6—

STATE CONVENTION.

[COMPILED FROM THE LATEST RALEIGH PAPERS.]

Friday, June 12, 1835.

Mr. Swain, from the Committee of 28, on the subject of reducing the number of Members in both Houses, reported, in part; recommending that the Senate be composed of 50 members, to be chosen by districts, to be laid off by the Legislature at its first session after the year 1841, and every ten years thereafter, in proportion to the public taxes paid; no County to be divided in forming a Senatorial district, &c.—(in accordance with the law on the subject;) and that the House of Commons shall be composed of 120 members, to be chosen by counties or districts, or both, according to their federal population—each county to have at least one member, though it may not contain the requisite ratio of population.

On motion of Mr. J. Speight, ordered that the report be read the 2nd time to-morrow, and committed to a Committee of the Whole.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Gaston in the Chair, on the 4th Resolution accompanying the Report of the Committee, relative to restricting or abrogating the right of free persons of color to vote.

Mr. Daniel offered an amendment—to extend the right of suffrage to free persons of color, who, in addition to other qualifications, shall possess a freehold of 50 acres of land, or town property to the value of $250. Mr. Daniel said this subject required great consideration. He believed it was good policy to leave the door open for the improvement of this class of our population. By giving them privileges, you raise the standard of their character, and offer them some inducement to take an interest in the good order of the community wherein they reside and hold property. He believed the fear which many felt, that giving privileges to free persons who might hold property, would encourage them to instigate mischief among the slaves, was more imaginary than real. Give them some standing, and stake in the community, and they will have an interest and feel an inclination in protecting that community against disorders, &c.; their interest would then be nearly assimilated to that of the whites, and they would find it to their advantage to cherish and protect that interest. During the Revolution, numbers of free blacks fought as bravely to obtain the liberties we now enjoy, as the whites; and would you now deny to them all the rights and privileges acquired, in part, by their valor? If you degrade them to a level with the slaves, you cut off from them all hope of advancing their condition, and you destroy all moral incentive to virtuous actions; their sympathies and associations will be with the slaves, the inevitable consequence of which, will be to excite discontent among the latter, and not unfrequently, perhaps, lead to worse consequences.

Mr. Jesse Wilson moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Daniel, so as to abrogate the right of all free persons of color to vote. We already suffer evils enough, said Mr. Wilson, from the black and mixed classes among us; and the more nearly we assimilate their condition to that of the whites, the barrier which ought not to be broken down between the two classes. If you make it your business to elevate the condition of the blacks, in the same proportion do you degrade that of the poorer whites; and the consequence must be, a more familiar association between them, and an increase of mixed breeds! It is the true policy of the country not to break down the lines of distinction which nature has erected, &c. Mulatto voters, he said, were as transformable as a flock of sheep.

Mr. Fisher never believed that free blacks were "citizens," in the full sense of the term. But he considered this an irrelevant matter. The great question for us now to determine—and which the people of North Carolina have sent us here to settle—is, not what *have* been the rights of this class of persons among us, but what they *shall be* hereafter. He wished to restrict their right, as heretofore exercised; but he would extend *some* privileges to them. If we could raise the standard of industry, honesty, and virtue, among 25,000 people of this class among us, justice and expediency required it at our hands.

Mr. Carson spoke against the policy of admitting free blacks to the rights of suffrage. As far as his experience went, they seldom came to the polls except in contested elections; and were generally brought up and made use of by demagogues. It was his opinion, that emancipated slaves, and their descendants were not "citizens," in the full meaning of the word; although he was not clear, but what the mulatto off-spring of white women were entitled to be so considered. According to his notion, a freeman, an Independent Citizen of North Carolina, is any thing but an emancipated negro.

The amendment was then adopted, 61 to 60; after the Committee of the Whole rose, the resolution, as amended, was reported to the House, and an adjournment till to-morrow took place.

Saturday, June 13, 1835.

The Convention having again gone into Committee of the Whole, on the resolution relative to abrogating the right of suffrage as heretofore exercised by free blacks,

Mr. Shober said it was sufficient for him that free blacks were human beings—were subject to taxation, and to other public burdens—to induce him to extend to them the right of voting, and of citizenship. Whether they were, or not, considered as subjects by the British authorities of the American *colonies*, he was certain of this—that the English were ever very ready to pronounce them "free," the moment they touched foot on the soil of England! He believed that the children, at least, of liberated slaves, were freemen and citizens, and entitled to the right of suffrage. Justice demanded that we should do something for this very respectable class of our population. Mr. Shober was willing to reinstate them—nay, to vote for members of the House of Commons, on being possessed of $100 worth of real estate; and he moved an amendment to this effect.

Mr. Gaither rose in favor of Mr. Shober's amendment. Speaking and remembering the fundamental principle of free men, which had stood for more than half a century, that a right which ought not to be taken away, either by gentlemen considerate, and the Convention convinced that the necessities of the case absolutely required it. It was with a kind of pride that he put his hand on this old ark of our political safety, to touch rather any part of it; [illegible] the sacrilegious spirit of effecting a change, [illegible] the greatest evil. He felt great reluctance to deprive the unfortunate race of persons under consideration, of the small privilege of voting, which they had enjoyed from the foundation of our government. He had no proof that they oftener abused this privilege than the whites. Let us set them a good example, and he was sure they would but seldom throw their votes in the wrong scale. The nearer we can approximate the condition of the free blacks to that of the whites, the wider do we make the breach between them and the slaves, and the greater security have we that they will serve to check insubordination among the latter. It should be our policy to hold out to them inducements to be honest and industrious.

On the suggestion of Mr. W. Gaston, Mr. Shober withdrew his amendment, in order that the direct question might be determined; and on this Mr. Gilliam called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Morehead offered an amendment, providing that no free black shall in any case vote for members of the Senate; nor for members of the Commons, unless he possess a freehold of the value of $100. If we close the door entirely against this unfortunate class of our population, we *may* light up the torch of commotion among our slaves.

Mr. Willson, of Perquimons, did not believe a free black qualified to vote: he had not the requisite intelligence nor integrity. We already exclude a colored person from giving testimony against a white person. A white man may go to the house of a free black, mal-treat and abuse him, and commit any outrage upon his family—for all which the law cannot touch him, unless some white person saw the acts committed;—some fifty years' experience having satisfied the legislature that the black does not possess sufficient intelligence and integrity to be entrusted with the important privilege of giving evidence against a white person. And, after this, shall we invest him with the more important rights of a *freeman*—the high privilege of exercising the functions of a voter? He heard almost every body saying that slavery was a great evil! Now he believed it was no such thing—he thought it a great blessing, in the south. Our system of agriculture could not be carried on, in the southern states, without it—might as well attempt to build a rail-road to the moon, as to cultivate our swamp lands without slaves. There are already 300 colored voters in Halifax, 150 in Hertford, 50 in Chowan, 75 in Pasquotank, &c.; and if we foster and raise them up, they will soon become a majority—and we shall next have negro justices, negro sheriffs, &c.

The question was then taken on striking out the report of the Committee of the Whole, and decided in the negative, ayes 62, noes 65. After which, the report was adopted, (which abrogates, in toto, the right of free colored persons to vote,) by yeas and nays, as follows;

Yeas.—Messrs. Averitt, Adams, Bonner, Barringer, Bryan, Baxter, Brittain, Bailey, Brodnax, Boddie, Grudup, Cox, Cooper, Calvert, Collins, Edwards, Faison, Gatling, Gaither, Graves, Gilliam, Gary, Hogan, Hargrave, Hussey, Hooker, Hodges, Huggins, Howard, Hutcheson, Harrington, Halsey, Jervis, Jacocks, Lea, Lesesne, Macon, McQueen, Melchor, Marchant, Meares, Norcom, Outlaw, Pearsall, Pipkin, Ruffin, Richard Ramsay, Houlhac, Styron, Sawyer, Skinner, R. D. Speight, Sugg, Stallings, Jesse Speight, Saunders, Spruill, Taylor, L. D. Wilson, W. P. Williams, Welch, Wooten, Jesse Wilson, J. W. Williams, Wilder, —61.

Nays.—Messrs. Andrew, Arrington, Bower, Branch, Bigg, Bunting, Birchett, Cathey, Cansler, Chalmers, Chambers, J. McD. Carson, Daniel, Dockery, Dobson, Elliott, Forebee, Fisher, Franklin, Wm. Gaston, Alexander F. Gaston, Guinn, Grier, Gains, Gray, Giles, Gudger, Hall, Holmes, Kimbro' Jones, Edmund Jones, Joiner, King, Kelly, Morris McMillan, McPherson, McDiarmid, Morehead, Martin, Marsteller, Montgomery, Moore, Owen, Absalom Powell, Parker, J. W. Powell, Rayner, Swain, Shipp, J. S. Smith, Seawell, Sherard, B. J. Smith, Shober, Troy, Toomer, White, Robert Williams, Whitfield, Welborn—61.

Mr. Speight, of Craven, then moved that the amendment be referred to a Select Committee, to draft a provision in accordance therewith. The President appointed the following gentlemen to compose said committee: Messrs. Speight, Brodnax, Jesse Wilson, Dockery, and Bower.

The resolution reported by the Committee of Thirteen, relative to disqualifying persons from holding different offices at the same time, was adopted without amendment.

On the Resolution, relative to equalizing the tax between white and black polls, the Convention then went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Gaither moved an amendment, to the effect that it was inexpedient to equalize the poll tax, as proposed; And Mr. Daniel moved to amend the amendment, by affirming that it was expedient to do so.

Mr. Gaither said, that as slaves were property, and not persons, he was opposed to placing them on a footing with the whites in any shape. He thought they should be taxed as property, and a wide distinction be made between them and white freemen, as objects of taxation. Moreover, it would be inexpedient, and almost impracticable, to equalize the poll tax, as proposed: white males pay a poll tax between the ages of 21 and 45; blacks, males, and females, between 12 and 50: Now, would we undertake to say that all whites, males and *females*, between 12 and 50, should pay a tax on their heads? It is preposterous—it would not be attempted. Or should we say that no slaves, except those between 21 and 45, shall be subject to taxation—when, in most cases, they are as valuable to their masters under and over those ages as at any other period of their lives. He was disposed to leave the discretion with the legislature, where it now rested.

Mr. Branch expressed some surprise that the gentleman from Burke should have so misconceived the spirit in which this Convention was called. He called upon gentlemen from the West, to know if this was the light in which they viewed the compromise, by which it was hoped to settle the Convention question.

Mr. Swain thought the views of the gentleman from Burke entirely erroneous; he knew they were not the views of the Western members of the Legislature, who last winter effected a compromise of the Convention. One leading principle was to provide against unequal taxation. What he understood by equalizing the tax between white and black polls, was not to disturb the periods as now fixed upon between which the polls shall be subjected to taxation, but to say, that if a white poll [male between 21 and 45] pays 30 cents tax, a black poll [male or female between 12 and 50] shall pay no more nor less than that sum. As representation in the Senate is to be based upon taxation, the West would diminish her representation in that body by making the tax larger on the black than the white poll—and the representation from the East would be increased in the same ratio, their slave population being proportionally greater.

After some further remarks, Mr. Gaither withdrew his amendment; the Committee rose, reported progress, and the Convention adjourned.

Monday, June 15, 1835.

On motion of Mr. Speight, of Greene, the Convention went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Shober in the Chair, on the report of the Select Committee, fixing the representation in the Senate at 50, and in the Commons at 120.

Mr. Speight moved to strike out 120, so as to leave the number in the Commons blank.

Mr. Harrington moved to amend the report, by substituting 34 for 50, as the number in the Senate.

Mr. Swain said the Committee had given the subject so deliberate a consideration, before they reported in favor of 50 for the upper, and 120 for the lower House, that he had hoped the gentleman from Greene would give his reasons for altering the number in regard to the lower House. He was not very strenuous for those particular numbers; but he felt that the relative proportion between the two Houses, could not with justice be disturbed.

Mr. Speight said, the gentleman from Buncombe deceived himself, if he supposed that he (Mr. Speight) felt any disposition to shrink from his proposition. Mr. Speight then showed that what was called the compromise would operate very injuriously on the East. In fixing the basis for the Senate, you have descended into every species of taxation. Any county, by erecting a billiard-table, (on which there is a tax of $500) can entitle herself to Senatorial representation. So that your basis might be continually fluctuating—one thing to-day, and another to-morrow. He would have been in favor of comprising the Convention, by giving one Senator to each county, and base the numbers in the other house on white population. Fix the number of the Senate at 50, and for every $1400 of taxes, there would be one Senator—fix it at 34, and it would take $2000 of taxes to send a member. He was opposed to 120 for the commons; since it did not comport with that economy so much talked of by the advocates for the call of this Convention. By adopting that number, you deprive all the smaller and middle sized counties of one member, while the West retains her full number, and will have 12 to 15 majority in the lower house: By fixing the number at 100, the West will still have 3 or 4 majority.

Mr. Swain, as Chairman of the Committee who reported the numbers, 50 and 120, felt it his duty to sustain that part. No one would sacrifice more for harmony than himself; but if the east, holding a majority in this Convention by the principle of county representation, are disposed to fasten on the West unjust and oppressive provisions, the great contest will not end with the struggles in this body: the people, like the strong man, will rise in their might, and burst the cords that have been entwined about them. He knew that arguments would be useless here; but reasons would be listened to by the people, when they come to pass upon the amended Constitution. Mr. S. went on to show that nearly all the States had a larger proportioned number in the lower house than now proposed. In Tennessee, whose Constitution was last formed, the proportion was 3 to 1; and in other States, from 4 to 1, and even 10 to 1. He did not think the plan of compromise, proposed by the gentleman from Green[illegible] Mr. Speight was calculated to effect the object desired. We might soon expect to have a population of one million; and he thought 120 was not too large a body for so numerous a population.

Mr. Harrington supported his motion to reduce the Senate from 50 to 34. If 48 was sufficiently large for the Senate of the United States, he though[illegible] 34 would do very well for the Senate of North Carolina.

Mr. Daniel wished the Committee of the Whole to rise, and report progress; and then to refer the subject again to the Select Committee, that they might report what would be the respective ratios, were the house composed of the different numbers, 90, 100, 110, and 120.

Messrs. Daniel, Carson, and Williams, of Franklin, advocated this motion; and Messrs. Fisher, Shipp, Welborn, and J. S. Smith opposed it;—when Mr. Daniel finally withdrew the motion.

Messrs. Dobson and Welborn each spoke against striking out 120, and in favor of preserving the proportion between the two houses, as reported by the Committee; which could not be departed from without endangering the whole of our proceedings.

After some further discussion between Messrs. Speight and Swain, the committe rose, and the Convention adjourned.

Tuesday, June 16, 1835.

Mr. R. D. Speight, from the Committee appointed to draw up an Article amendatory of the Constitution, in relation to the abrogation of the right of free persons of color to vote, reported the following, which was read the first time;

ARTICLE.

That no free negro, free mulatto, or free person of mixed blood, descended from negro ancestors to the fourth generation inclusive, (though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person,) shall vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons.

The Convention having resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Shober in the Chair, on the unfinished business of yesterday, the motion pending being to strike out 120 as the number which is to constitute the House of Commons, a very elaborate discussion arose, in which Messrs. Wilson, of Perquimons, Bryan, Branch, Swain, Wolborn, Seawell, Skinner, and Jacocks participated.

The Committee rose about 2 o'clock, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

After the Committee rose, Mr. Wilson, of Perquimons, submitted the following Resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of twelve, two of whom to be selected from each Judicial district, be appointed, to report what ratio of Federal Population will give to the House of Commons 90 members, 100 members, 110 members, and 120 members; and that said Committee report what disposition is to be made of the "residue" of Federal Population, after allowing one member to each county; and that said Committee be instructed, after allowing one member to each county, to appropriate the "residue" "to counties or districts, or both, according to Federal Population," according to the several numbers 90, 100, 110, 120.

The question being put on now taking up this Resolution, it was negatived, 55 members voting for it, and the Convention then adjourned.

Wednesday, June 17, 1835.

Mr. Wilson, of Perquimons, called up the Resolution which he laid on the table yesterday. Opposition was made to taking up the Resolution, and some debate ensued. The mover, Judge Seawell, Judge Daniel, Mr. Williams, of Franklin, and Gov. Branch spoke in favor of taking up the Resolution; and Judge Gaston, Messrs. Giles, Fisher, Shober, Morehead, and Dr. Smith, against it. The question for taking up was carried.

The question was then on the Resolution. Judge Gaston moved to amend it, by striking out all that part of it which relates to disposing of the surpluses,

The amendment was carried, and the remainder of the Resolution was laid on the table, on Mr. Wilson's motion, who said, the amendment having prevailed, he had no wish for its adoption.

The Convention then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Shober in the Chair, and took up the unfinished business of yesterday. The debate was continued by Mr. Outlaw, Mr. Morehead, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Macon, and Gen. Speight,

The Committee rose about half after two o'clock, T[illegible]ported progress, and obtained leave to sit again, [illegible]he Convention then adjourned.

Thursday, June 18,

Mr. Wilson, of Perquimons, called for the second reading of the Article proposed to be incorporated into the new Constitution, in relation to the right of Free Negroes to vote,

Gen. Speight enquired of the gentleman whether his object was to have the article discussed, or simply read, in order that the Rule of the Convention, requiring such articles to be read three several times, on three several days, might be complied with, and some progress be thereby made

Mr. Wilson said he only wanted it read for that purpose, and should not say a word on the subject.

Mr. Morehead remarked, that though the gentleman had said that *he* would not discuss this matter, they had no assurance that a reply to any remarks which might be made would not be offered by the gentleman from Perquimons. The unfinished business of yesterday was a more interesting and absorbing question, and ought to be disposed of first.

Mr. Wilson replied, that the gentleman from Guilford was right, in supposing that if any amendment were offered with a view to affect the decision already made on this question, that he should submit some remarks thereon. He should feel it his duty to do so, and therefore gave notice of his intention.

Mr. Gaston said that this discussion then was an unprofitable one: for, if no other gentleman did, he should submit an amendment to the Article when it came up, if for no other purpose than to have the *Yeas* and *Nays*.

The question of consideration was then put, and negatived.

On motion of Gen. Speight, the Convention then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the unfinished business of yesterday, Mr. Shober in the Chair.

The debate was opened by Judge Gaston, who spoke for two hours in favor of sustaining the Report of the Committee, and against the motion to strike out 120 as the number prescribed for the future House of Commons. He was followed on the same side by Mr. McQueen,

[illegible] the question was taken on the motion to strike out, and negatived, 65 to 55 votes.

A motion was then made that the Committee rise and report the Resolution to the Convention; but, on the suggestion of Judge Gaston, that he wished to submit a Resolution to the Committee before it rose, the motion to rise was withdrawn.

Judge Gaston then said, he would avail himself of the opportunity of offering a Resolution, which embodied two propositions, one for directing the manner of disposing of the surplus fractional members of the several counties. The other for dividing the large counties into as many districts as they are entitled to elect members.

After some debate, the last clause of the Resolution was withdrawn for the present; the first was agreed to, as an amendment to the original Resolution, and was reported to the Convention, which rose without acting upon the Report of the Committee of the Whole. Judge Gaston's amendment was in the following words.

"That in making the appointment of Representatives in the House of Commons, the ratio of Representation shall be ascertained by dividing the amount of the Federal population of the State, after deducting that comprehended within those counties which do not severally contain the one-hundred and twentieth part of the entire Federal population aforesaid, by the number of Representatives less than the number assigned to the said counties: that to each county containing the said ratio, and not twice the said ratio, there shall be assigned one Representative; to each county containing twice, but not three times the said ratio, there shall be assigned two Representatives; and so on progressively, and that then the remaining Representatives shall be assigned severally to the counties having the largest fractions."

Friday, June 19, 1835.

Judge Gaston offered the following Resolution, which he was willing should lie upon the table, to be called up whenever a convenient season should occur, during the Session of the Convention:

Resolved, That it is expedient, in framing amendments to the Constitution, on the subject of representation in the House of Commons, to provide that in making every apportionment, the Legislature shall divide, or cause to be divided, those counties to which more than two representatives shall be assigned, into election districts, consisting severally of contiguous territory, and of equal federal numbers, as nearly as convenience will permit, each of which districts shall elect one Representative only,

On motion, the Report of the Committee of the Whole, made yesterday, in relation to the number of members which should hereafter compose the Senate and House of Commons, was taken up, when the amendment proposed By Judge Gaston, and agreed to in Committee of the Whole, was confirmed by the Convention. The Articles for constituting the two Houses were then before the Convention.

On reading the Article which relates to the Senate, Dr. Williams said, he was not satisfied with the provision which directs the General Assembly, at its first Session, after the year 1841, and every ten years thereafter, to lay off the State into election districts, in proportion to the public taxes paid into the Treasury of the State. He thought there would be no necessity for such frequent changes in our system. After the year 1841, when a new Census will have been taken, he thought it would be sufficient to make a fresh arrangement, once in twenty years. He moved, therefore, to strike out *ten years*, and insert *twenty*.

Mr. Guinn said, that it would operate against the county of Macon, which he represented, to suffer twenty years to elapse after the year 1841 before a new arrangement of the election districts should take place. At present, the taxes of his county were collected chiefly from polls, the land being in the hands of the Cherokees. He hoped many years would not elapse before the citizens would gain possession of it. When that shall happen, the population and taxes will be equally increased, and the county will be entitled to a proportionate influence in the choice of Representatives.—He wished, therefore, that so long a space as twenty years after 1841, might not elapse before Macon could be admitted to a full share of the rights and privileges to which she might, in such case, have a just claim.

The amendment of Dr. Williams was carried; when

Judge Gaston moved an amendment to the article in question, calculated to meet the case of Macon, viz: to add the following words after the year 1841, "*and at the first session of the year* 1851," so as to admit a new arrangement in that year; which was carried—77 votes to 51.

Mr. Halsey then moved so to amend the article, that the amount of public taxes paid into the Treasury by each county shall be ascertained by taking an average of the amount paid for the five previous years, which motion was agreed to.

The question being on agreeing to the article, as amended, Gen. Speight moved to strike out from the provision in relation to the number of the future House of Representatives, the words *one hundred and twenty*, and called the Yeas and Nays on the question, which were taken as follows—and negatived by a vote of 76 to 52.

Mr. Harrington then moved to strike out the words *fifty*, in relation to the Senate, which motion was negatived 124 votes to 4. The affirmative votes were, Messrs. Harrington, Wilson, of Edgecombe, Wilson, of Perquimons, and Bunting.

After a verbal amendment, proposed by Judge Gaston, and agreed to, the Articles were ordered to a third reading, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Saturday, June 20, 1835.

Governor Swain, from the Committee to whom had been committed the subject of Borough Representation, informed the Convention, that he should make a Report on the subject on Monday next, recommending the abrogation of Borough Representatives, with the exception of the towns of Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington, and Fayetteville.

The Convention went into a Committee of the Whole, Gen. Wellborn in the Chair, on the Proposition which gives to the Convention the power of directing whether the General Assembly shall hold its Session annually or biennially. After a debate which occupied the whole of the sitting, the question was carried without a division, in favor of *biennial* Sessions. Judge Gaston, Dr. Smith, Messrs. King, Wilson, of P., Skinner, and Shober, spoke in favor of biennial sessions; and Governor Branch, Judges Daniel and Seawell, Macon, Edwards, and Cooper in favor of annual sessions.

The Report of the Committee of the Whole will probably be taken up by the Convention on Monday, and finally acted upon.

From the Augusta (Geo.) Sentinel.

RECONCILIATION.

The public are doubtless apprised of the misunderstanding between my particular friend, Thomas Long, and myself. It will be seen, from the following correspondence, that a reconciliation has taken place mutually satisfactory to the parties.

BOB SHORT.

AUGUSTA, ——— ——, 1835.

MR. SHORT: As I passed by a Kitchen on the evening after the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention reached this place, I observed you in a large company of blacks of both sexes. It is due to you to say, that you seemed to be a silent spectator of what was going on, and that your deportment was grave and thoughtful; but, sir, it is enough for me to disclaim all further intimacy with you, that you were seen in such company. THOS. LONG.

——— ——, 1835.

MR. LONG: A word of explanation will, I am sure, restore me to the friendship of my most reverend companion. I was passing by the kitchen in which you saw me, and seeing the company assembled, I felt confident it was Vice President Johnson's levee; and I thought, that out of respect to the second officer in the Government, I would step in a few minutes. Yours with unabated esteem,

BOB SHORT.

Had not the squeamish sticklers for appearances, in Washington City, been taught a useful lesson by the "roman firmness" of the President at the time of Mrs. Eaton's Cabinet explosion, we would entertain fears of a similar catastrophe from the intended introduction into that city of the "family concerns" of the nominee for the Vice Presidency.—But the Hero's course on that occasion leaves no room to believe that a *shade* of difference among those who are honoured with his friendship will authorise neglect, or be permitted to create distinction or disrespect. "All men are born equal," says a well known document, "and all women too," adds our truly republican chief. Beware, ladies of the Federal City!—*Newbern Spectator.*

The Nashville Banner heads one of its paragraphs "Hurra for Arkansas," in announcing, that a man had *at last* been condemned to be hanged in that territory—one Morgan Wilson having been made the subject of that salutary sentence.

The Directors of the Branch Bank of the United States, in Charleston, have appropriated one thousand dollars for the relief of sufferers by the late disastrous fire in that city.—*Camden Journal.*

The receipts of the Charleston Rail Road Company, for the month of May, amounted to $19,465 30, exclusive of the mail contract.—*Columbia Times.*

Stocks.—Sales of Stock of the Commercial Bank of this place were made, on Monday last, at $38 per share, being a premium of 52 per cent. on the original cost.

The Aiken Telegraph states that a sale of 50 shares of Rail Road Stock was made, on the 1st inst., at $125 per share.—*Columbia Times, of June* 19.

Liability of Post-Masters.—The Proprietor of this paper last week recovered judgment against a Postmaster for a paper not taken from his office of which he neglected to inform him. All Postmasters, who do so, render themselves liable, and ought to be held accountable.—*Philadelphia Times.*

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

Saturday Morning, June 27, 1835.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

The Hon. ABRAHAM RENCHER, and BURTON CRAIGE, RICHMOND M. PEARSON, and JOHN C. COTTON, Esqrs., are candidates to represent this (Rowan) district in the next Congress of the U. States.

☞ A meeting was held, on the 16th inst., in the Scotch Irish Settlement, to nominate candidates to represent this County in the next Legislature. The Nominating Committee, consisting of about forty members—five from each Captains Company, unanimously agreed on Gen. THOMAS G. POLK as a candidate for Senator, and on ROBERT N. FLEMING, Esq., as a candidate for one of the Representatives of this County in the Commons. An ineffectual attempt was made to nominate a candidate for the second Representative.

Major JAMES E. KERR, and WM. D. CRAWFORD, Esq., have heretofore been announced as candidates for the House of Commons.

THE CONVENTION.

From our sketch of its proceedings, it will be seen that this body has disposed of some of the most important business for which it was called....That of equalizing and distributing the representation in the two branches of the Legislature; the substitution of biennial for annual sessions, and the prohibition of the right of free negroes to vote at elections. The Convention, at our latest dates, had not decided the fate of the Borough representation, though it was the general opinion that all the Boroughs, with the exception of four, would be abolished. We are decidedly of the opinion that the whole *posse* should be abolished; and we believe that a large majority of the people of the State are with us—we do not wish to see the principle of this corrupt system engrafted in the new Constitution. The question of retaining or expunging the 32nd section of the old Constitution has not yet been agitated.

We have not, as yet, received any account of the apportionment of the Senatorial representation. That body, however, is to consist of 50 members, to be elected by districts, according to population and taxation.

From a Letter, written by a member of the Convention to a gentleman in this town, we have been politely permitted to extract the following statement with regard to the number and distribution of the members of our future House of Commons, as fixed by the Convention. By this, it will be seen that the House is to consist of 120 members, and that the West will have a decided majority in that body.

It will be observed, however, that this list is not complete. The Counties of Northampton, Randolph, Rockingham, Sampson, Warren, Wayne, and Wilkes are omitted. We think the representation in these Counties would stand thus: In the West, Randolph 3, Rockingham 3, and Wilkes 3. In the East, Northampton 2, Warren 3, Sampson 1, Wayne 2—giving the West 66 members, and the East 54.

RALEIGH, June 13, 1835.

DEAR SIR: We have just taken a vote on one of the difficult questions before us, and one that promised to protract our session....I mean, fixing the number of members in the House of Commons, and in distributing the members. From the vote taken, the following will be the arrangement, to wit:

Lincoln and Orange Counties will be entitled to 4 Members; Burke, Chatham, Granville, Guilford, Halifax, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Rutherford, Surry, Stokes, and Wake to 3; Bertie, Beaufort, Craven, Cabarrus, Caswell, Cumberland, Duplin, Davidson, Edgecomb, Franklin, Johnston, Montgomery, New-Hanover, Person, Pitt, Richmond, Robeson, and Anson, to 2; Ashe, Buncombe, Bladen, Currituck, Camden, Carteret, Gates, Hyde, Hertford, Lenoir, Martin, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Perquimons, Pasquotank, Yancey, Brunswick, Chowan, Columbus, Haywood, Greene, Jones, Macon, Tyrrel, and Washington, to 1.

Mr. Van Buren has accepted the nomination of the Baltimore Caucus, in a letter written in his own best style—speaking much but asserting nothing, or any thing, as may hereafter suit his convenience or circumstances. He says, that he has neither solicited the aid nor sought the support of any man in reference to the high office for which he has been nominated. And he appeals to editors, politicians, correspondents, friends, &c., for the truth of his assertion. No, indeed—we believe Mr. Van Buren is too distrustful of every body to risk any written memorial which could ever after be produced against him. He is truly a non-committal man. But that Mr. Van Buren has not sought the support of any man is most abundantly proven to be false, utterly false, by the fact, that the patronage of the Federal Government has been shamelessly prostituted on brawling partizans to aid the election of their immaculate Martin Van Buren. Yet, of all this he is ignorant and innocent!—Oh yes: every Office-holder has been required to give *in* his adhesion to Van Buren as Gen. Jackson's successor, or to give *up* his office; but this model of purity knows nothing about it.—He has solicited the aid of no one, no, not *he*. Gen. Jackson, forgetting his affected concern for the purity of elections, and disregarding the dignity of his high office, writes electioneering epistles in favor of the Heir Apparent, yet this wily politician has not *himself* solicited the aid of any man!

The readers of Mr. Van Buren's letter will sufficiently admire his assurance in the following paragraph:

"I am not aware that there is any point of interest in the general policy of the Federal Government, in respect to which my opinions have not been made known by my official acts—by my own public avowals, and by the authorized explanations of my friends. If there be any such, however, you may rest assured of my ready disposition to comply, on all suitable occasions, with the wishes of my Fellow-Citizens in this regard. I content myself, on this occasion, with saying, that I consider myself the honored instrument, selected by the friends of the present Administration, to carry out its principles and policy; and that, as well from inclination as from duty, I shall, if honored with the choice of the American People, endeavor to tread generally in the footsteps of President Jackson—happy if I shall be able to perfect the work which he has so gloriously begun."

Now it is notorious that the only subject of general policy, concerning which the Kinderhook man's opinions are known, is that he labors to avoid committing himself on any. There is, however, one point of his policy that may be considered as settled by the "official acts" of himself and his coadjutors. It is, that "office is the spoil of party," and that it is to be so distributed as to punish the refractory, to buy up the unprincipled, and to reward the subservient.

As to his "*perfecting* the work which Gen. Jackson has so GLORIOUSLY begun," we exclaim God forbid! For, in that case, he will finish by being the last Chief Magistrate of these United States.

Daily observation convinces us of the necessity of increased energy and vigilance on the part of those who wish to preserve the remaining portion of the civil and political rights which were fought for and handed down to us by our forefathers. To the patriot and admirer of political rectitude, the present course of political profligacy must present an appalling view. Observation cannot but show him, that the men who now share the honors and emoluments of this Government are actuated mostly by a desire to maintain power, and thereby continue to receive their bread from the public treasury. No individual is permitted to hold any office whatever, unless he will prostitute it to the basest schemes of electioneering intrigue to maintain the ascendance of the present corrupt dynasty. Men, who were honest and well qualified to manage the business, have been turned out of office solely for opinion's sake, and others put in whose sole merit was *devotion to party....politicians by trade.* What else could be expected from such a course of conduct, but that the standard of public morals should be lowered....that every vestige of moral obligation in the management of our political affairs should be entirely obliterated. This is indeed lamentable, but not the less true.

It is said that Gen. Jackson is apposed to the interference in political contests of those who hold office under him. And how does even *he* himself act? A Mississippi paper now before us, states, that recently a vast number of packages have been sent from Washington into all parts of that State, franked "*free—Andrew Jackson, P. U. S.*" When these packages come to be opened, they were found to contain thousands of copies of *the Extra Globe*, which was got up for the express purpose of aiding the election of Van Buren!

Awake, at last.—The Editor of the Nashville (Tennessee) Republican has issued proposals for publishing an Extra, to diffuse correct information among the people, in the coming contest, and to "counteract" the ill effects of the ten thousand falsehoods daily circulated through the columns of the Washington Globe.

How strange it is, that the editor of the Republican should so soon acquire such a holy horror for the conduct of his late ally in the general crusade against the poor Whigs and Nullifiers. Three short months ago, when the friends of liberty were struggling against the approaches of despotism, in the form of the most darring usurpations by the President of unauthorized power; when the most outrageous attempts were making by the President and his worshippers, to crush and destroy a co-ordinate branch of the Government—the only barrier betwixt himself and absolute power—the Globe resorted to every means calculated to mislead the people, and to hide the corrupt manner in which the Government was conducted. And where was the Republican all this while? Why, almost as clamorous in support of *all* these abuses as was the Globe; and, indeed, it was looked upon as the mere echo of the Globe.

We think the cause of the Republicans's late severity upon the Globe, is very well portrayed in the following extract from Col. Davy Crockett's "Travels in the East." The Col. is describing the *chat* which took place between himself and a wealthy manufacturer in an eastern city. He says:

"Well," says I, "what do you think of Nullification up here?" "Why," says he, "they say, some of them, that it was got and bred by the Tariff. 'Squire Williams, my neighbor, said he did'nt think so: it was a kind of come-by-chance, that was too wicked to know its own kin; and he thought it was a very ugly thing." "Well," says I to him, "'Squire, setting a case: now supposing the Congress of Jackson men should pass a law to tax all the looms and spindles, and letting cottons and woollens come in from foreign parts free of duty, what would you do?" "Why, ask 'em to repeal it," says he. "Suppose they would not do it; and when you were growing poorer and poorer, the tax gatherer should come to sell you out, stock and fluke?" "Why, I'd dispute his authority desperately; and if that would not do, I'd fight him, by the blue blazes!" "And so I would, too: but aint that nullifying, or something mighty like it?" "Well," says he, "*the toe that's trampled on feels most*, and a man that do'nt swear had better not try a stumpy field with a young yoke of cattle."

But, far be it from us to reproach the Editor of the Republican for his present manly course, in opposition to the piratical crew of office-holders and office-seekers, who are attempting to take, by storm, the citadel of American Liberty. On the contrary, we rejoice that he has at last got his eyes opened to the corruptions of times;—that he now sees the political "Slough of Despond" into which we are soon to be hurled, unless we make a bold fight. We hope his Extra will be liberally patronized, and that he may slay the office-holding gentry "like a two-edged sword."

THE WHOLE HOG, *and the whole* PEN.—Some of the Virginia organs of the Kitchen Cabinet are ready to go the whole hog for Van Buren, but they cant quite so easily swallow Johnson. Most of the Collar presses in other sections, including the one at our seat of Government, go the whole *pen*.—Van Buren, Johnston, and his *litter*, bristles, *wool*, and all.

Georgia State Rights Convention.—A Convention of the State Rights party of Georgia assembled at Milledgeville, on the 15th instant, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, and also, a candidate for Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of the Hon. James M. Wayne to a seat on the Supreme Court Bench. Judge CHARLES DOUGHERTY was nominated as the candidate for Governor, and the Hon. GEORGE R. GILMER for Congress.

THE MARKETS.

It gives us pleasure, in being able this week to lay before our readers a list of the Prices Current in Cheraw. Since the publication of the Gazette ceased, we have been without advices from that, to our Planters, important Market, until Messrs. LACOSTE & MCKAY, of the extensive firm of that name in Cheraw, were so kind as to be at the trouble and expense of forwarding us a list by letter; and promise to continue it weekly. For this kindness, we doubt not but the Planters in this section will show their obligation by a liberal encouragement to these enterprizing gentlemen. For ourselves, we return them our most sincere thanks.

Their last letter says: "There is very little Cotton coming to market. Since the Liverpool accounts of the 8th ultime, a choice article would bring 20 a 21 cents."

The Columbia Times of the 19th instant says: "Summer has fairly set in—notwithstanding there was sold yesterday 200 bales of Cotton, at 17¾ a 18¾, and one lot of 70 bales at 18¼."

We have just received the June No. of the "FARMER'S REGISTER. Any of our friends who may wish to examine it, can have an opportunity of doing so, by calling at our Office. We annex the Table of Contents:

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☞ *A Sign.*—The "*Rutherfordton Spectator*," a Van Buren paper, has recently been discontinued, without doubt, for the want of patronage; the *light* has gone out for the want of oil to feed it.

LEXINGTON, N. C., June 20, 1835.

MESSRS. SMITH & HAMPTON...*Gentlemen:* A large meeting of the citizens of Davidson County is expected, on the 4th of July next, at the Courthouse in this place; at which time and place, it is requested that the candidates for Congress, in this district attend and make an exposition of their political sentiments. The security and permanency of our liberties depend much upon the diffusion of intelligence among the People.

MANY CITIZENS.

From the Raleigh Register, of June 23.

State Convention.—The most important question on which the Convention had to act, viz: the number of members of which each House shall consist, has been settled; after an exciting and protracted debate, it is true, but without having engendered, we believe, any bad feeling or laid the foundation for unpleasant reminiscences. We know we shall not be considered, by any of the Speakers, as making an invidious distinction, in referring to the splendid effort of Judge GASTON on Thursday last, which, for manner, matter, and effect, will long be remembered by those who were so fortunate as to hear it. It will be published, of course, in the order of debate, though we are not certain we shall reach it in our next.

The Senate is to consist of *Fifty*, and the House of Commons of *One Hundred and Twenty* Members.

On Saturday, it was decided, in Committee of the Whole, that the Sessions of the Legislature shall hereafter be *biennial*, instead of *annual;* and by so large a majority as leaves no doubt that the Convention will confirm the decision.

Supreme Court.—G. W. Caldwell, of Charlotte, and Burwell Featherston, of Buncombe, have been admitted to County Court license.

Ohio—An extra Session of the Legislature of this State is now in Session, convened in reference to the dispute with Michigan about the proper boundary line. It appears, from the Governor's Message, that he is in earnest. He speaks in strong terms and recommends decided measures.

Donaldson Academy.—This Institution, at Fayetteville, is in a flourishing condition, and will meet the most sanguine expectations of its friends. We perceive, by the Catalogue for 1835, that there are 156 Students, 80 of which are classical scholars.

Fatal affray.—On the 15th ultimo, a rencounter took place at Courtland, Alabama, between Alfred Gibson and Henry P. Joyner; in which the latter received a pistol shot from the former, and died almost instantly. The deceased was formerly a resident of this city, and emigrated to Alabama when quite young.

The Constitution, with Mr. Livingston and family, from France, put in to Plymouth harbor, England, on the 10th of May—from whence she would sail immediately for the United States.

Cherokee Treaty.—At the Indian Council, held on the 11th ult., at Red Clay, by John Ross and his party, they resolved to reject the late Treaty proffered to them by the President of the United States.

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE IN CHILI.

The ship Coral, Captain Whitten, arrived at New Bedford, on Saturday evening, bringing an account of a most distressing earthquake in and about the city of Conception, in Chili. She left the port of Talcahuana, 6th of March. The first and most disastrous shock occurred on the 20th of February. Of the large town of Conception, not a building was left standing. Talcahuana, and five small villages in the harbor, were entirely destroyed. After the first shock the vessels in the bay were all left aground, but soon the sea rushed on in great rollers, and, rising twenty-five or thirty feet, completely overflowed the land, sweeping away the ruins. Many persons were saved from untimely death by the active crew of the Coral. The shocks continued (three or four every day,) up to the time the ship left. On the 22nd, a large portion of the Island of Caracanan, at the mouth of the bay, was swallowed up. The 5th of March, it was stated there, that, from 25 to 30 towns, besides many small villages between Conception and the Cordilleras, were scenes of complete ruin. From four to five hundred lives were lost in that section of country—but the extent of the suffering is not yet known—probably thrice that number have been buried in the ruins.

The condition of the people, who formerly inhabited spacious and convenient dwellings, where now not even a brick is left to mark the spot, is one of the utmost suffering. The poor people who live in the country in small reed-huts have suffered but lilttle. Their houses withstood the shocks, and to them is preserved a roof for shelter. Those who fled to the hills erected little shantees, on the spots of land least broken up, and were compelled to be constantly at work, procuring the food necessary to satisfy hunger.

The scene during the first shock was appalling. The trembling of every thing around—the boiling of the sea, as when water is heated over a fire—the earth opening wide, giving forth the most terrific moans, and laboring with eternal fires. Buildings tottering in every direction, and now whole blocks of brick dwelling rocking from their foundation. In their fall they meet others, and all, as if locked in death, sink, with a tremendous crash, into the gaping earth, leaving no trace of their existence save memory, and the smoke and ashes which arise from the confusion. The scene was one of thrilling and awful sublimity.

When the first intimation of the breaking up of the convulsed earth was received by the inhabitants of the cities and towns, they were struck with horror, ran into the middle of the streets and knelt in fervent prayer to God, to save them from the threatening destruction. Our informant, who was among the number, says that he saw families run from their doors, and just as they left their thresholds, their buildings, mostly of brick, came tumbling down after them. It is a most fortunate thing for the people of the country, that the shock came at midday. Had it taken place in the middle hour of night, they would have been compelled to flee for safety without even the one suit of clothing they now have, making the suffering much greater.

Death by Lightning.—The house of Mr. William Morris, in this town, was struck by lightning, during the thunder storm on Thursday, the 11th inst., at half past one o'clock. Miss Elizabeth Hamilton had just arrived from the country, and had been in the house not more than a minute, when she was instantly killed, having retired to a small room to divest herself of her wet clothing. A little girl of Mr. Morris's, about 14 months old, was considerably injured, and had her cloths torn from her body—she is in a fair way of recovery. Two negro children were also knocked down and hurt, but are recovered. The lightning struck two trees, about 10 feet apart, one of which was within 10 feet of the shed room, into the south corner of which it entered, and where Miss Hamilton met her melancholy fate.—The room was literally torn to pieces, and nearly every sleeper in the house was broken; a distance of 30 feet.—*Wilmington Press, of June 17.*

Negro Outrage and Riot at Hartford.—The steamboat from Hartford, which arrived yesterday morning, brings intelligence of an horrible transaction in that city on Tuesday last. It seemed that a negro named Cooper had an altercation, on that day, with a white citizen; and, having first snapped a pistol at him without effect, he went into his house, procured a gun loaded with shot, and returning, discharged it with fatal effect. Cooper, upon this, was arrested and committed to jail; but the excitement against the blacks became violent, immediately, and the populace assembled in great numbers, and tore down a house inhabited by negroes. One of our informants states that still greater excesses were apprehended, and when the boat came away, it was expected that further vengeance would be inflicted on the blacks. We hope not. We hope the authorities succeeded in protecting these miserable creatures from the fury of the people, for it is quite likely that the fate of the innocent would be as hard as that of the guilty. A mob has no discrimination, and never does justice. They ought never to be allowed to *sit in judgment.* It is the duty of all well regulated communities to put them down promptly, and with the strong arm of the law; but there is in such a case as this very little to wonder at in the popular exasperation. It is time to look about us when the black desperadoes of the country, encouraged by foreign miscreants, in the impudence of their assumption, walk through our streets with loaded muskets, and shoot down our white inhabitants like dogs! We have long known the pampered insolence of the New England negroes, but we were hardly prepared to hear that the African chivalry of that region had arrived at this pitch. We did not believe that a "colored gentleman" would venture *yet* to murder his "white oppressor" with fire arms, in the streets of a populous city.—*Courier and Enquirer.*

AFFECTING INCIDENT.

Ellen was a lovely girl of fourteen, the eldest and the favorite of a once happy family. When the school hours were over, she would hasten home and sit with her needle-work by her mother, or tend her little brother, yet in his cradle, or do whatever else was required of her, so kindly, so uncomplainingly, that her presence in the family was like an angel's visit. When she was about the house, in her pleasant and quiet manner, her mother's brow of care would often be lighted up with hope and joy. She would sometimes sit and fondly gaze upon her daughter—after having listened to the sweet tones of her voice, while she narrated some little occurrence, some passing event, and as she looked upon her in the loveliness of her young and unembittered existence, she felt all the affection of a maternal heart. And yet her eyes grew dim with the rising tear—as she thought of the future; as she more than anticipated the woes which might, in coming years, be the portion of her beloved child. But, only a short time from the period of which I am now speaking, a change came over the spirit of the mother; for a change had passed upon the lovely daughter. Ellen became pensive and languid. Her eye was sunken—her cheek was pale—her form emaciated, and she lay languishing upon her couch, over which her mother watched by night and by day, till the evening to which I refer. It was the hour of twilight. The streets were getting still. All was hushed around the dwelling of ——, where lay the wasted form of Ellen. She had been raised up in her bed, that she might see the sun go down in the West. She watched—grew tired with looking. She had just seen his rays as they lingered upon the distant hills, till she was placed in a more reposing posture—when the very room where she lay became the scene of strange confusion. From the hoarse throat of the drunkard! were poured forth a volley of oaths and horrid imprecations. The room was filled with the stench of his sepulchral breath. The care-worn and heart-broken wife was rudely driven from the bed-side of the dying Ellen.

The younger children were huddled together in one corner of the room—pale with fear, and their eyes red with weeping. The senseless, babbling, and noisy violence of the *drunkard* still continued. The breath of Ellen grew fainter and shorter.—She raised her little skeleton hand and beconed her mother, who stood weeping the other side of the room, to come to her. She came. The poor child had only strength to say—"*Why won't you ask pa' to be still while I'm dying?*" These were the the last words of Ellen—but they were in vain.—With the last sigh of her gentle spirit, there went up to heaven also, the inhuman ravings of the drunken father! This story is not a fiction—not a matter of imagination, but of real occurrence.—*Lowell Pledge.*

A postcript to a letter from Savannah, of the 17th instant, says: "$25,000 of the Darien money found today in a pile of Cotton on the wharf."—*Augusta (Geo.) Sentinel, of June 19.*

From the Cincinnatti Whig.

The Mysterious circumstances, set forth in the following communication, we are assured, by respectable authority, are founded on actual facts.—The circumstances, as detailed, can be substantiated, it is alleged, by numerous gentlemen, of the highest respectability. We recollect, several years ago, that a similar mystery occurred in Washington City, and which, at the time, produced a great sensation in the public mind.

VERY MYSTERIOUS!!!

New England may boast of her witches, and the North of her fairies, but Cincinnatti can now boast of perhaps as singular a phenomenon as is to be found in the Union.

A gentleman, on Fourth-street, having had some Bells hung, (among others the street bell,) was exceedingly annoyed by having his servants and others called to the door some twenty times a day, or oftener, but, on opening the door, lo and behold! there was not a single soul to be seen;—the gentleman and his family watched, but still the bell rung *by no visible means.* Under these circumstances, the bell hanger was sent for, and requested to furnish a correct bell, or remove the old one; the bell hanger, after examination, declared it was improperly hung, and that he would right it at once; but, after various experiments, what was his surprise, to find that no silence was obtained—the bell continued to ring, louder than ever! Perplexed and puzzled, he at length quit the premises and called on a friend to advise with, who also took his friend and went to examine the premises. They at first supposed that Rats might have some agency in the business, but, on boring some 15 or 20 holes in the joice, it was decided *nem. con.* that they were not the aggressors, and on cutting the wire within a few inches of the bell, (at intervals) the ringing was as violent as usual;—they then united the wire, and, while holding on in two different places, the bell rung worse than ever. Under these complicated difficulties, what was to be done: the gentlemen recommended that a request be fowarded to a number of scientific persons in the city, and if possible to ascertain the cause of this singular Phenomenon. Whereupon, several gentlemen were called on to examine the premises, and if possible *allay* the evil spirit, (if any existed.) One gave it as his decided opinion, that the noise was occasioned by Electricity, or galvanism, operating on the clapper of the bell; another, by Meteoric phenomena; whilst another stoutly maintained that it was the D—l, or his agent, (which, he could not tell,) but sure he was that one of them had a hand in the matter. It soon got noised over town that the house was haunted; and the proprietor of the house was at length compelled to take the bell down.

Great Sale.—The Philadelphia Gazette says: "The prison lot, at the corner of Walnut and Sixth streets, was recently sold at the rate of $1101 00 per foot; the whole sum given was $220,000."

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In Lexington, Davidson County, on Tuesday, the 2nd instant, by Joseph Conrad, Esq., Mr. PETER FRANK, (a widower) aged about forty-seven, to Miss PEGGY, youngest daughter of Mr. John Ricard, Sr., aged about forty-three.

"Little Peter Frank" has play'd another prank,
A second rib he has spared from his side;
Batch'lors be asham'd! for he single—but remain'd
Two or three weeks without wooing this new bride.
[*Communicated.*

In Lancasterville, S. C., on the 10th instant, Mr. JAMES W. FITTS, formerly of Wilkes county, N. C., to Miss SARAH, second daughter of the Rev. Daniel Button, formerly of Charlotte.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

On the 10th instant, at the house of Major Robert Smith, in Cabarrus county, his daughter SARAH, the wife of William Phifer, Esq., of Concord, aged nineteen years.

In Salem, Stokes County, on the 13th instant, Mrs. MARY MAGDALENA, consort of the Rev. Gotleib Shober, aged 77.

Valuable Stand for a Tavern FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, desirous of removing to the South-West, Offers for Sale the large and commodious TAVERN which he occupies, situated in the Town of Charlotte, North Carolina, three doors west of the Courthouse. This establishment has all the necessary conveniences for carrying on the business for which it is designed. The Kitchen, Stables, Cribs, &c., are in good repair. Its present patronage liberal. For the purposes of a Tavern, this House affords many advantages from its situation. The village of Charlotte is generally healthy, and its condition flourishing. It is situated in a populous and wealthy community, and is the thorough-fare of the travelling from the North and Eastern sections of the Union to the South and South-west. Having determined to remove, the premises will be afforded at very liberal terms. If they are not sold before the first of September, they will be offered for rent or lease. WM. S. W. HAYES.

Charlotte, June 27, 1835. —p6—

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WISH to purchase TWENTY or TWENTY-FIVE NEGROES, for which I will give liberal prices in Cash.

Persons having such property for sale would do well to give me a call, either in person or by letter.—Any communication, addressed to me at Salisbury, N. C., will meet with prompt attention.

SAMUEL REEVES.

June 27, 1835. t—f—

PROSPECTUS OF The Cheraw Gazette.

THE subscribers propose publishing, on or about the first of November next, a weekly newspaper, in Cheraw, intended to meet the wants of the town and the country around.

We shall endeavor to be accurate in publishing the Prices Current and Commercial Intelligence; and diligent in selecting other topics common in a country paper: and particularly such as may promote the cause of Religion, Temperance, and the public good.

The Gazette will be published on an Imperial Sheet, and will cost $3 00 per annum, if paid within three months, and $3 50 if paid after that time.

The paper will be continued at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

JOHN C. COIT,
Cheraw, May 28. JOHN WRIGHT.

To Hire,

A NEGRO WOMAN, who understands the duties of Cooking, Washing, Ironing, &c.—Apply at this Office. June 27.—tf

Poetic [illegible] Recess

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

THE RISING MOON.

[BY W. C. B. PEABODY.

The moon is up! How calm and slow
She wheels above the hills!
The weary winds forget to blow,
And all the world lies still.

The way-worn travellers, with delight,
The rising brightness see,
Revealing all the paths and plains,
And gilding every tree.

It glistens where the hurrying stream
Its little ripple heaves;
It falls upon the forest shade,
And sparkles on the leaves.

So once, on Judah's evening hills,
The heavenly lustre spread;
The gospel sounded from the blaze,
And shepherds gazed with dread.

And still that light upon the world,
Its guilding splendor throws;
Bright in the opened hours of life,
But brighter at the close.

The waning moon, in time shall fail
To walk the midnight skies;
But God hath kindled *this* bright light
With fire that never dies.

A TALE OF REAL LIFE.

From the Boston Pearl.

THE PROMISING LOVER.

"Frederick will be here this evening," said Letitia, as she put aside her wheel, tied on her clean apron, and adjusted the hair on her fair forehead. "He will surely be here this evening," she repeated, seating herself by an open window, and looking anxiously up the road that lead to her parents' happy dwelling. "But I must discard him forever," said she to herself, and a sigh escaped her bosom.

Letitia's father was one of those few parents who can, without detracting from parental authority or dignity, sympathise in all the feelings of the youthful breast, and had, by so doing, won the entire confidence of his children. Letitia venerated her father, and would rather the world grieve him, or give him pain. That father was now watching her movements, and suspected her expectations of a visit from Frederick. "My daughter," said he, tenderly, "when do you anticipate another visit from Frederick?"

"Perhaps this evening, sir," she replied with a deep blush.

"Have you decided what course to take in regard to his proposals?"

"I have decided to comply with the wishes of my parents, whatever it may cost me," she replied, a tear starting to her eye.

"My child," said her father, "your parents do not wish you to discard Frederick for their sakes. True, we have counselled you, warned you of your danger, and are still tremblingly alive to your best interests. This has led me to ascertain facts respecting him. I believe I know his character. I am assured that he gambles, is sometimes intoxicated, and chooses for his companions "those rude fellows of the baser sort," who so infest the neighborhood with deeds of mischief."

"Enough, enough, my dear father," cried Letitia "I will give him a final dismission the first time I see him, but it pains me to hear him slandered—this must be the report of his enemies."

Her father turned from her in dispair. He saw that Frederick had won her affections, and that she was deceived, by him into a belief that he was an innocent, but persecuted being. Letitia was a girl of uncommon personal charms, to which was added a sweetness of temper, refinement of manners, and a cultivation of mind, which secured the admiration of many. Several gentlemen of worth had made her the offer of their hand, but a sincere attachment to Frederick had induced her to give them a general refusal. At the same time, one evil report on the heels of another, respecting Frederick's dissipated habits, had seemed like a death knell at times to all her hopes. But no sooner did she see him than he was again reinstated in her good opinion, and she confidently believed him an injured man. Still she deferred, from time to time, giving him a decisive reply, chiefly on account of her parent's feelings. She now saw the painful emotions of her father, and formed a new resolution to discard him, at once and forever. She fancied that her resolution was omnipotent, and would now be victorious.

Absorbed in these reflections, she was sitting, her head resting on the window, when the trampling of a horse roused her from her reverie. Frederick was at the gate. His tall, manly figure, his genteel form, and graceful manner, struck her with unusual force this evening, and she felt that her determination to discard him already faltered in her bosom. As she met him at the door, and received his extended hand, he seemed more fascinating than ever. They seated themselves at the open window from which Letitia had just arisen. Frederick was remarkably loquacious. He remarked on the beauty of the evening—the sweetness of the summer rose, as it sent up to them its fragrance from under the window. He was sentimental, romantic, and even moralising—but in vain did he endeavor to draw Letitia into conversation. One thought alone occupied her whole heart. It was this, "How can I dismiss Frederick?" He, suspecting the cause of her abstraction of mind, seized the advantage it gave him, and pressing her hand to his heart, said:

"I have come, Letitia, to give you the last opportunity to seal my earthly happiness or misery. Tell me, oh tell me, at once, whether, by conferring on me this precious hand, you will render me the happiest of men; or whether you prefer to listen to the dictates dictates of the world, and abandon me to wretchedness!"

Letitia attempted a reply. Emotion forbade its utterance, and she burst into tears.

"Why is this agitation?" said Frederick. "If you reject me, why not accept my proposals? If not, say so at once, and I will try and forget you and my pain, suffer together."

Letitia now feared she had betrayed the state of her affections, and summoning all her fortitude of mind, replied, "I acknowledge, Frederick, that I have formed a partiality for the being my own fancy had painted; but, as I frankly confess, I have my doubts whether you possess the character and qualities my imagination has portrayed. Were I assured of it, this heart and hand were yours forever."

"I can satisfy," he replied, "how much my enemies have done to make you doubt my veracity—but who can know me better than yourself, Letitia, to whom I have so unreservedly unbosomed myself?"

"They," replied Letitia "who have watched your conduct, unobserved, for the sole purpose of saving me from ruin."

"And what has been the result of this clandestine investigation?" asked Frederick, haughtily.

"That you are addicted to gambling and intemperance," replied Letitia, coolly. "To have you guilty of either of these vices, would render me supremely miserable; I never can, and never will," she added, "be the companion of such a character."

"I admire your firmness," said Frederick, assuming a kinder tone; "I never will be guilty of either. "I confess," he continued, "that my companions have induced me occasionally to play for amusement—but your society and presence will be an eternal barrier between me and these companions. I heartily despise the practice, and here vow to abandon it."

"Yet another question," said Letitia, "have you ever been intoxicated?"

"Never, never, Letitia, believe me. But had I—here I am on the verge of ruin; it is in your power to save me. Discard me, and you drive me to desperation. Accept this hand, and my warm affection, and my home, endeared by the presence of my Letitia, will be happiness enough for me, without any of those extraneous sources of enjoyment. No sacrifice is too great to be compensated by your society."

"Words of promise are cheap," said Letitia—"but it will cost you a severe struggle to abandon your associates, and avoid the temptations arising from that class of society which will bring you in contact with the vices of the present day, and to adhere rigidly to the practice of temperance and virtue. Do you mean that you will do it, cost what it may?"

"I do, my dear Letitia," said he, clasping her to his bosom, and repeating his vows with a multitude of protestations of faithfulness and undying affection. The snare was cunningly laid;—the unwary bird was caught. Letitia, in an evil hour, promised to become the wife of Frederick.

The next day her parents inquired what was the result of their interview. Had she given Frederick a decisive refusal? O no. She designed to have done so—"But for this once, my parents must accuse me of disobedience," said she. "Our mutual happiness seemed too great a sacrifice to be offered on the altar of paternal authority. Frederick has promised an everlasting reform. The contract is ratified for life. Henceforth the destinies of Frederick and Letitia are one!"

"Deluded child!" said her father, in an agony of emotion, "deluded child, how I pity you! But," said he, more calmly, "we will not reverse your decision, you have chosen for yourself, and from my knowledge of the human heart—the insidious nature of vice—and the manner in which Frederick has been educated, I feel assured that you have chosen disgrace and sorrow for you earthly portion. During my progress of observation on mankind, I have never known a man of Frederick's habits to be reclaimed by marriage. But I spare you. We will do what we can for your happiness, and pray God to prepare you, by meek submission, for the future."

From that hour, Letitia and her family were busied in their preparations for her nuptials, and a few months afterward, she became the fair and blooming bride of the insinuating and handsome Frederick. Her father kindly supplied her with whatever would render her comfortable and respectable.

Letitia removed to her new home, and became mistress of her own domain, cheerfully performing her own domestic labors, for which she was eminently qualified by habit and early instruction.—Few women had the talent of rendering their fireside more pleasant and inviting. Frederick, the woof of whose character was deception, began well, and made fair promise of a kind and attentive husband. The autumn was a bright and blissful one to Letitia. She forgot that she ever doubted Frederick's integrity. Even her parents took courage and began to hope that their fears were groundless.

As the winter approached, and the farmers' busy season gave place to one of pleasure and repose, Letitia formed plans for mutual improvement and mental cultivation. She possessed a small, but choice library, from which her own mind had been enriched; but she hoped to obtain still richer treasures, sweetened by their being mutually enjoyed. She fancied that while her hand was occupied by her distaff or needle, Frederick would read to her; or she, laying aside her work, would amuse and edify him, by reading some select passages, over which she had, in other days, lingered with delighted attention. But, like the leaves of the summer,

These hopes of her bosom were withered and strewn. Her plan, though obtaining her husband's pretended approbation, was from time to time postponed, while he formed a thousand excuses for not being at home, almost every evening, without giving any definite reason for his absence. Letitia tried to think it necessary business which led him so earnestly and so late abroad, but, in spite of her efforts to the contrary, a painful foreboding of evil to come, often oppressed her, and made her unhappy.

"To-morrow night I will read to you with pleasure, my dear Letitia," he would say, "but this evening, I have unavoidable engagements, and must go out."

As the next evening drew around her its mantle of shade, she would again make her preparation for an evening at home—and adjusting the furniture of her neat apartment, and sweeping, again and again, her clean hearth, over which the brisk fire light shone cheerfully. The old fashioned family stand, with an open book and candle, she sat conspicuously before the fire. Frederick's arm chair she placed by its side, and then taking her own work, sat down silently on the opposite side. Frederick understood this arrangement, and throwing himself into the chair, would exclaim "Oh that I had nothing to do but enjoy this bright scene, and occupy this pleasant spot; but really, Letitia, my business is so urgent, that you must excuse me once more; I hope soon to be more at leisure.' Then, renewing the promise of to-morrow night, he would rise hastily, to evade her expostulations, and leave the lonely and disappointed wife to draw her own melancholy conclusions as to the nature and urgency of that business which led him so constantly from home—she knew not where! During these solitary hours, she was alternately employed with her work, and her book. A hundred times she would repair to the door, and listen in breathless silence, to hear the sound of his distant footsteps—straining her eye to catch a glipse of his person, in the surrounding darkness—pensively saying to herself—"Where can he be so long?" and then again she returned, to stir her expiring embers, and spend another and yet another weary hour alone. Then, when nature sank beneath the pressure of fatigue and sorrow, she retired to a sleepless pillow, "to watch the setting moon, and weep." And when at last Frederick returned, she sometimes tenderly expostulated with him on the mystery of his conduct, but often remained silent, as if unconscious of his fault, hoping to win him back from his wandering by kindness and submission. If he thought Letitia slept, he crept silently to his pillow—if not, he labored to justify his conduct by every falsehood he could invent; but conjugal confidence is of so delicate a texture that, when once rent, it seldom becomes again a seamless garment."

Months rolled on, while Letitia's sorrows increased in number and magnitude, but they were sacredly kept in the sanctuary of her own bosom. There came a period, however, when the anguish of her spirit seemed wholly insupportable—a period, of all others in woman's history, the most delicate and interesting; when the clasping tendrils of her affection entwine themselves around her husband more closely than ever—when she eminently feels the need of that support and sympathy which it is his prerogative alone to give—a sympathy due from man to his suffering companion. But at this delicate period, Letitia was left more than ever to solitude and sorrow—she even became a mother while the ungrateful husband was absent on one of his gambling excursions. On learning the fact at his return, some faint emotions of remorse and awakened affection were kindled in his obdurate bosom. Frederick had often felt the reproaches of Letitia's silent glance, and now, as she looked him up in the face with speechless emotion, and pointed him out to the infant nestling in her bosom, he secretly reproached himself for his cruelty to so meek and uncomplaining a spirit. He saw her once blooming and rosy cheek now blanched and pale by suffering. He gazed at her, and the little helpless being thrown on his paternal protection, and he silently vowed a reform. "I have broken the most solemn vows," said he to himself, "I have forsaken this amiable being during those trying months when she much needed my kindness and sympathy; I saw the anguish of her spirit, as she tried in vain to lure me back to reason, virtue, and happiness; I have deceived her by a thousand falsehoods—spent not only my own, but her patrimony, by riot and gambling, and I must stop, or be lost forever." Such were his bitter reflections, as he hung over the sick bed of his lovely wife; and a tear gushing from the deep fountain of his soul, escaped his eye, and mingled with those which were tracing their crystal current down the pale cheek of Letitia. But oh! how fitful and transient are the feelings of remorse, and resolutions of amendment, in the bosom of one already enslaved in the wiles of vice. Before one week had elapsed, Frederick suffered himself to be led back by the solicitations of his vile companions to the shrine of Bacchus, and the vortex of a gambling party. Letitia could no longer be deceived by false pretences; her nurse complained that he neglected his domestic affairs, his nocturnal absences became more frequent and protracted, and when at home, he was more morose and unmanageable; his flushed face, strongly impregnated breath, and red and swollen eye, told a tale not to be mistaken or evaded. Things about the premises showed symptoms of neglect and decay. A board on the barn hung clattering in the wind by one nail—the garden gate was off the hinges—the fence broke through and unmended—the workshop forsaken; the farm deserted, and the wants of his family unprovided for. Long and hard did Letitia struggle against the setting tide of want and poverty. She planted her own garden, cut her own wood, fed her domestic animals with her own hand, and made every effort in her power to supply her own and her husband's wants, and nightly baptized her infant with a mother's tears.

One night, as the chill November blast howled fearfully around her solitary dwelling, and the rain beat against the casement, Letitia had eaten her last morsel, and laid her last stick of fuel on the andirons. "And where is my poor deluded husband to-night?" said she, mournfully, and drew her babe still closer to her bosom, to impart both warmth and nourishment. As she looked around her solitary and cold apartment, a fresh sense of her wretchedness came over her, and made her frantic; she looked wildly around her, "My heart is torn piecemeal," said she to herself, "I can endure it no longer. Doubt and uncertainty is agony. I will know the worst," said she, rising, and wrapping her child in a blanket. "I will know the worst," she repeated, as she closed the door after her, and sped her way towards the hotel of the village, a mile distant.—Nursing, abstinence, and sorrow, had rendered her once vigorous frame feeble; a faintness seized her; she could only totter forward a few steps, and sit down on the door-stone of a neighbor, and distant relative of her husband; and her sobs were heard within, and her friend kindly offered all the sympathy and aid in her power. She knew the character of Frederick, and the worth and sorrow of Letitia. When Letitia had recovered the energies of her body and mind, to reply to her friend's enquiries, she begged her not to question her, but only grant her the favor of a little girl in the family to accompany her a short distance on an errand.—Her friend forebore to press her farther, and granted her request, insisting, however, that she should take an outside garment, to defend her from the biting wind and drenching rain. On arriving at the hotel, Letitia said to her young companion, "Just stand here, while I go and inquire for Frederick." At that moment, a servant with a waiter of decanters, glasses, &c., crossed the hall, and knocked at the opposite door, which was opened from within. Letitia darted into the hall, and slid through the half opened door after the servant, and the door was immediately re-locked. Frederick was just giving out a hand of cards to a profane rabble round the table, and a pile of dollars lay at his elbow. Letitia fell on her knees before him; the cards dropped from his palsied hand.

"Frederick! my dear Frederick!" she cried—"for the sake of your perishing wife, your infant son, your character—oh, for the sake of the vows you made, for the sake of your temporal and eternal interests—abandon these cards, leave this house, and return to reason and to duty."

Frederick, as if seized with sudden madness, sprang to his feet, and seizing Letitia by the shoulder, shook her violently, and was about plunging her headlong from the room, when one of his companions in guilt stopped him.

"Villain!" said he, "lay another finger on that angel at your peril!"

"Had I not pitied that wife," said another, "you would have been in prison before now."

"No grumbling," said another, as Frederick attempted to speak, "no grumbling; Club-law reigns here!"

Frederick raved like a madman.

"Be calm—be calm," said the landlord, "go home with your wife, and treat her well, too; remember I have a mortgage on your farm—will you?"

Letitia had now got out of the room; Frederick followed her, but seeing she had company, inquired, with an oath, whom she had there.

"Not a word more," said a gruff voice near him, "you may get a cudgeling, yet, boy."

"Letitia and her young companion hurried trembling away from a scene so horrible. "Truly," said Letitia, "the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel." Frederick followed on the opposite side of the way, muttering anathemas on his heart stricken wife.

"And has it come to this?" said Letitia to herself, "has it come to this? Is this the society which my once dear Frederick chooses in preference to his once bright and happy home, and that wife to whom he swore undying kindness? Oh, the infatuation of the drunkard and the gambler! Oh, the infatuation of that girl who hopes to reclaim one addicted to these fatal vices! Oh, if I dared, how could I fall at the feet of my parents and confess my folly! But no—they shall never grieve over the extent of my misery; I will bear it alone." Such were her reflections, while retracing her steps to her cold and cheerless dwelling.

In the course of a few months, the property of Frederick was sold at auction, and he followed his father to what was then called the Far West. Years went by, and Letitia and her sorrows were forgotten, or remembered only as a troubled dream in the dim and distant recollection of some early friend; her parents had long rested from their labors, and no longer grieved over the fate of their unhappy daughter. The child who had accompanied Letitia to the hotel on that fearful night, had grown to womanhood, when an accident occurred which brought her again in contact with Letitia. While journeying west, she unexpectedly found herself in the neighborhood where she resided.—The events of that evening were still fresh in her recollection, and she felt a strong desire to see Letitia. A friend offered to accompany her. Accordingly, the next day they set out on horse-back to visit her. After riding slowly through a dense forest of pine and hemlock, the road rough and narrow—they arrived at an arena of cultivated lands, in the centre of which stood a log building, without chimney, door, or windows; the smoke issued from an opening in the roof—a flat stone set against the logs served for a fire-place—some white cloth, stretched before two apartures in the logs, admitted some light; a well remembered blanket, spun and wove by Letitia before her marriage, was suspended from a door. As the friends entered this gloomy abode, the foot rested on the naked earth—there was no floor. Another blanket was substituted as a partition across one corner of the house, that the daughters might enjoy the privilege of a separate sleeping room; another was hung up before some rude shelves, and made their pantry; a few remnants of Letitia's furniture remained in better keeping than one would suppose in so exposed a situation—but neatness, order, and industry, were still visible characteristics of Letitia's habitation.

There is a beauty of mind and feature which the lapse of time nor the pressure of sorrow cannot efface. Letitia, though faded and care worn, still retained that in the lineaments of her countenance which had rendered her so lovely in youth. Her two daughters were the miniatures of their mother in early life; they even possessed something of the refinement and polish of her manners, though bred in a log cabin, and trained up in a forest, with no education but what their mother gave them—an interesting proof of the power and efficacy of maternal influence and instruction in the most adverse circumstances. The only son had died at an early age, the victim of his father's cruelty. Letitia at once recognized her young friend, and gave her a cordial welcome, and urged her to stay to tea with so much earnestness that she was induced to stay for fear of giving pain by a refusal. Letitia's frugal supper consisted of a corn-meal cake, some excellent butter, of her own making, and a dish of wild fruit, gathered by her amiable daughters, as an expression of good will to the friend of their mother. A cloth of snowy whiteness was spread upon a well scoured table, the furniture of which was of the plainest kind, yet with order and neatness. Letitia sat down to this plain repast with her friends without one apology, invoking the blessing of Heaven on the food and the interview, and recognizing the bounties of God's providential hand in their supply of "daily bread." As she served her Indian cake, she cast a glance at her daughters, who showed evidently symptoms of mortified pride, and pleasantly said, "A dinner of herbs and love therewith, my friends." Her gratified friends would have partaken of their simple supper with no common relish, had not an incident occurred which dashed with bitterness their cup of blessing. No mention had been made of Frederick, nor had the young friend of Letitia dared to make any inquiries. When they sat down to tea, the blanket was removed from the door-way to admit the light. Frederick soon appeared, emerging from the forest, and reeling towards the house.—Letitia turned pale, and the daughters' cheeks wore a still deeper tinge; no one, however, spoke. He was no longer the elegant form, the handsome man, but a bloated, loathsome figure. Miss H. endeavored to trace one feature of the former well-known Frederick, all was gone! He staggered forward to the door-way, caught hold of the logs for support, but his hand slipped, and he fell headlong into the house, the bottle he held in the other hand broke with the fall, wounded his hand, and lost its contents. A half-suppressed "O dear!"—involuntarily and simultaneously escaped the visitants. The scene was too common to excite either surprise or exclamation in the wife and daughters. Frederick lay several minutes wallowing in rum, blood, and broken glass, uttering the most horrific language, and swearing to be revenged on his unoffending wife, as if she were the cause of his present misfortunes. He at least succeeded in crawling upon a chair, still threatening Letitia with stripes and death. The guests felt the expediency of a speedy departure; the mother and daughters accompanied them to their horses. Letitia took the hand of her young friend, and falling a little in the rear, said, "You see, my dear, that my sorrows have not decreased with the lapse of passing years. Your visit has fresboned in my too vivid memory the incidents of a scene which, even to this moment, thrills me with horror. You witnessed the conflict of my bosom on that dreadful night. Till then, I had in a measure deceived myself with false hopes. Till then, I never believed Frederick entirely beyond the reach of my influence, or that he was associated with men of that debasement of character. Then I saw, for the first time, the extent of my misery, with all its aggravations. I wished to die, and was almost tempted to put an end to my life. But these frantic thoughts soon gave way to calm and rational reflection. From that hour I have been a stranger and pilgrim in the world, seeking a better country, and believe I have the comforts of sanctified afflictions—that peace which the world can neither give nor take away. I have nerved my heart to bear patiently the trials alloted me; I never expect to find rest but "where the wicked cease from troubling," I have, however, one keen self-reproach, which, at times, weighs down my spirit; I should have believed and obeyed my beloved father, who so kindly ascertained the character of Frederick; who so tenderly warned me; and never reproached me for disobedience, but sympathised and consoled me to the extent of his power, while he lived. "Father in Heaven!" she cried, her eyes turned slightly upward, and lifting her clasped hands, "Father in Heaven! forgive me this sin." There was something unearthly in that look; it spoke of communion with things unseen, and hopes anchored upward in the skies.

The young friends mounted their horses, and bade the interesting trio a final adieu. As they wound their way along the rough path through the dark forest, they reflected long and faithfully on the evils resulting from those debasing vices, gambling and intemperance. In the meantime, Letitia returned with trembling steps to her cabin in the forest—to bear the reproaches and abuses of her inebriate husband, till removed to that house, eternal in the heavens, prepared for those who "by patient continuence in well doing, seek for honor and immortality," while her fair daughters, formed to embellish and enliven society, were left to grope their way along the cheerless path, without education—unknowing and unknown like forest flowers,

"Wasting their fragrance on the desert air."

From the Long Island Star.

A VISION IN HARPER'S BOOKSTORE.

[BY MARGARETTA MCNARY.

I stood in the edifice, and gazed upon the uncounted volumes that were lying around me. I breathed not the air which vegitates the earth, but forgetful that my feet pressed its surface, I inhaled the atmosphere that gives birth to genius. I had a vision, bright and beautiful—a feast of the soul, salutary and reviving. The dead had risen and come forth to salute me; I clasped the hands that had given the wealth of intellect to the world.—The lips which the lapse of years had held in the bondage of death, were loosed, and tongues, that for centuries had laid unorganized, poured forth the eloquence of inspiration.

Foremost and highest stood the faithful seers and apostles, who transmitted to after ages the Book of Life. A halo of glory, undefinable, surrounded them, for they "had looked upon the face of Christ"—they had witnessed the dying agonies of a God, and knelt at the grave of a crucified Redeemer.—Then came the retinue of sages who pierced the cloud of darkness, and rent the veil of ignorance from off the world. The venerable Israelite stood with the scroll which preserved the solemn tale of the fated and fallen Jerusalem! The inspired heathen, the martyr of immortality, stood "blessing the gods,"—with the bowl uplifted. I looked again, and beheld the blood of Seneca paving the pathway for his soul's escape; and clenching my hands, besought Jupiter to hurl a bolt at the head of Nero. Euclid, Copernicus, Newton, and a host of philosophers surrounded me in succession. I caught new inspiration from their lips; I squared the circle—defined light and heat, reversed the laws of gravitation.—Then burst a flood of music upon my ear, and I bent forward to catch the sublimity of ancient bards. Virgil, Homer, Tasso, and Anacreon, poured fourth their numbers copiously and enchantingly; but the hand of the sightless poet Milton, led me, awe-struck and wandering, o'er the abyss of hell, and bade me gaze into the uncovered glories of paradise and peace. Young, Watts, Pollock, and Montgomery, chaunted forth the melodies of heaven, while Goldsmith, Byron, Burns, and Scott, sang of the loves of each. I sought amid them for some of my own sex—I met a Roche, a More, a Porter, and a D'Stael, and rejoiced to find that they were not secondary stars in the firmament of literature. I approach them not to crave permission to call them my sisters, but to throw myself as a slave at their feet. The vision had fled. I no longer danced after the violin of Goldsmith, or wept for the miseries of Petrarch, but rushed into the street, and found myself a stranger in the midst of a populous city.

Singular Circumstance.—Last year, a Polish gentleman having caught a Stork upon his estate, near Lemburg, put round its neck an iron collar, with the inscription, "Hæc ciconia ex Polonia" (this stork comes from Poland,) and set it at liberty. This year the bird returned to the same spot, and was again caught by the same person.—It had acquired a new collar of gold, with the inscription, "India cum donis remittit ciconiam Polonis" (India sends back the stork to the Poles with gifts.) The gentleman, after having shown the inscription to his neighbors, again set the bird at Liberty.

A Farmer, going to see how his men got on hoeing corn, found some of them lying down; "for," said they, "we thirst for the spirit, and are faint." "Well, that means," said the farmer, "that you want grog; now, as you try to quote Holy Writ in your behalf, I beseech you also to call to mind that it says, also, "Ho! ye that thirst." The men went at it again at once.—*Nashville Republican.*

A Glorious Consolatoin.—An old lady being very sorely afflicted with a disorder that is usually denominated hysterics, imagined she could not breathe, and appealed to her husband on the occasion, with Mr.——I can't breathe. Well, my dear, returned the afflicted husband, I would not try, for nobody wants you to.

A short story.—Jackson says to Van Buren, "I'll make you my successor."—Kendall says to Jackson, "make Van Buren take Dick Johnson on the ticket with him as Vice President." "He shall do it," says the old chief—and forthwith several hundred office-holders, hungry expectants, political fortune hunters, and idlers of all denominations, with long ears, meet at Baltimore and cry *ditto* to what Gen. Jackson has already said, and this is called *democracy*, and the "*voice of the People!!*" What a humbug.—*New York Star.*